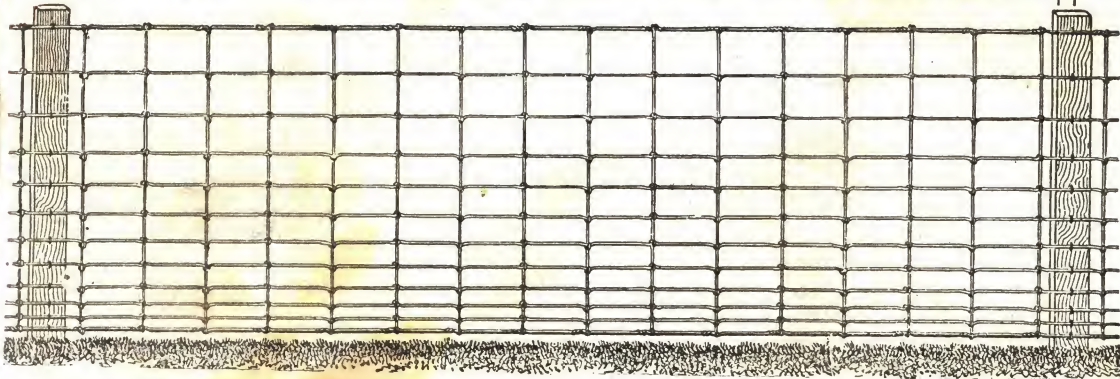
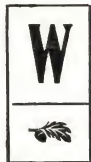


PITTSBURG STANDARD FIELD AND HOG FENCES



PITTSBURG WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.  Offices: 24th St. and Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURG STANDARD FIELD AND HOG FENCES.



WE TAKE PLEASURE in herewith presenting our Catalogue, and beg to call your attention to the superior merits of the PITTSBURG STANDARD SQUARE MESHED WOVEN WIRE FENCE. Each year the question of the cheapest and at the same time most durable and effective fence becomes more prominent. There has been a gradual evolution from the rail and barbed wire fences on the comparatively level lands, and the stone walls on the hills, in which every form of wood and metal and their combinations have been tried and found wanting in some essential feature, until we produced the PITTSBURG STANDARD FIELD AND HOG FENCES, made of special open-hearth steel wire, thoroughly galvanized.

The strength and durability of the PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCES, together with their low cost, makes them one of the most popular fences on the market to-day. We have learned from past experience that in order to build a perfect fence it is absolutely necessary to have an upright or stay-wire to hold the lateral wires together so they will not spread, as the lateral wires will in the old style of barbed and plain wire fences.

In the PITTSBURG STANDARD you get a perfect fence that will do all that is required and more, of any perfect fence, at the minimum cost.

Pittsburg Woven Wire Fence Co.

Office: 24th Street and Penn Ave.

CONSTRUCTION.

The main structural features are special, heavy, galvanized wire manufactured from high-grade open-hearth steel. Heavy strong wires throughout, top and bottom bars No. 9 Galvanized Wire, intermediate bars No.

11 Galvanized Wire, stays No. 12 Galvanized Wire—all stays 12 inches apart.

In addition, our stay is so firmly fastened to each of the intermediate or horizontal wires, that it cannot let go, slip or shift while the wire lasts. See Fig. 2.

The loop-knot in our fence, in securing the vertical or stay-wire to the horizontal or lateral wires, forms a coil spring, which is the only perfect device for taking care of the expansion and contraction. In Fig. 1 we show how the stay-wire is fastened to the top and bottom wires.

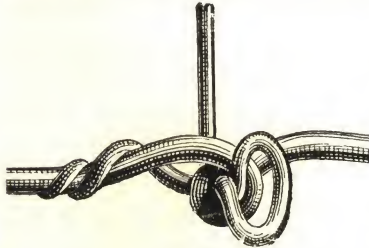
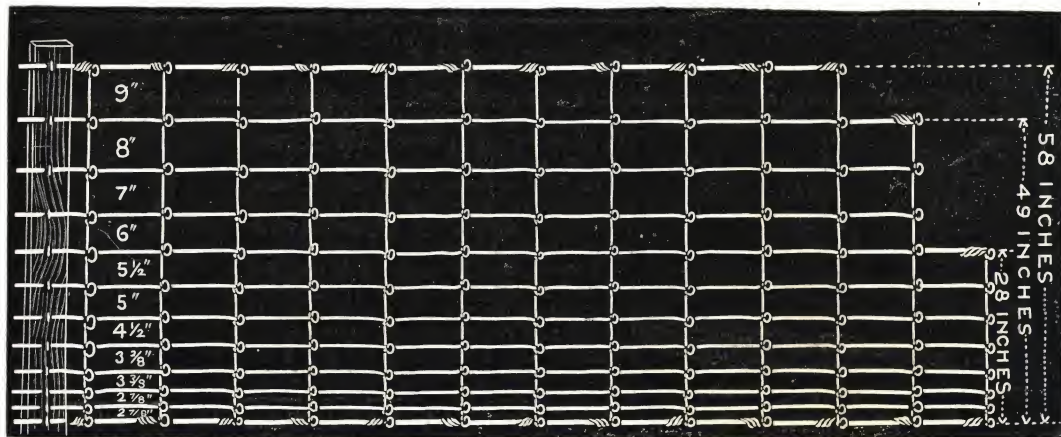


FIG. 1

The superiority of this form of construction also consists of the fact that each stay-wire, covering the entire width of the fence, is one continuous unbroken piece of wire with the ends securely twisted around the heavy top and bottom wires.



FIG. 2



REGULAR STYLES.

Illustration shows Nos. 1258, 1149, 828. Put up in 10, 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. No extra charge for special lengths.

REGULAR STYLES.

On opposite page we show our regular styles of PITTSBURG FIELD AND HOG FENCES, which we furnish in any of the three heights shown, with stays 12 inches apart, top and bottom bars in all heights Pittsburgh Standard Fences No. 9, balance of the intermediate or horizontal wires No. 11, and stay-wire No. 12. Made from special open-hearth steel, well galvanized, which is a much superior quality than the Bessemer steel, used in common grades of fencing.

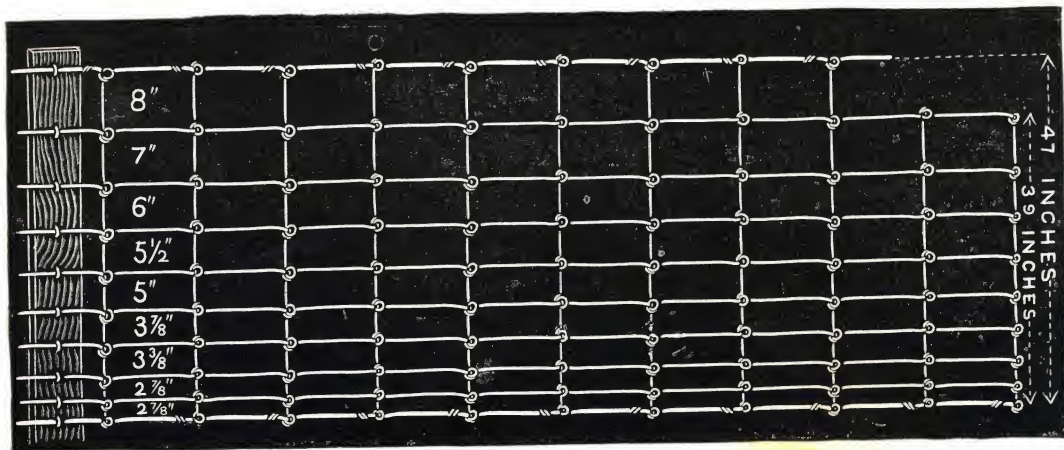
DISTANCE BETWEEN STAYS:

Twelve inches apart. Experience has demonstrated that it is not necessary to have stays closer together than 12 inches, which is close enough to hold the most vicious animal that runs on a farm.

No. 1258 Weighs $12\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. Per Rod.

No. 1149 " $11\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

No. 828 " $8\frac{1}{2}$ " " "



PITTSBURG SPECIAL HOG, CATTLE AND HORSE FENCES.

Stays 12 inches apart. Illustration shows Styles Nos. 1047 and 939. Put up in 10, 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. No extra charge for special lengths.

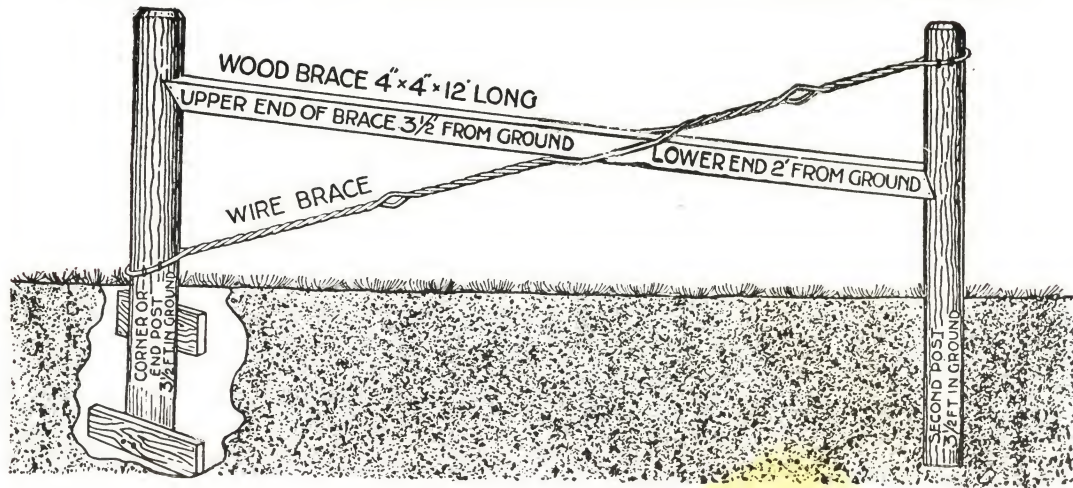
SPECIAL HOG, CATTLE AND HORSE FENCES.

On opposite page we show our special fencing. In construction the principal is the same as our regular style, the difference being only in the spacing between the bars and difference in heights. Size of wire, galvanizing, quality of steel and distance between the stays are the same as in our regular fencing.

We do not make any extra charge for odd sized rolls, and will furnish any sized rolls from 10 to 40 rods at same price as regular rolls.

No. 1047 Weighs $10\frac{1}{2}$ Lbs. Per Rod.

No. 939 " 9½ " " "



Cut showing Best Method of Setting, Anchoring and Bracing Straining Posts.

DIRECTIONS FOR ERECTING PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCES.

POSTS.

Posts should be of good material, but as different localities offer different growths of timber, we suggest the purchase of the cheapest good post you can secure.

DISTANCE BETWEEN POSTS.

Depends somewhat on the purpose the fence is to serve. Many farmers place posts 20 to 40 feet apart, and secure very satisfactory results, but we do not advise placing posts more than one rod apart for best results.

CORNER AND END POSTS.

Should be set in the ground not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, thoroughly tamped, anchored and braced as shown in illustration on Page 6.

BRACE POSTS.

Should be about 10 feet apart, as they are subject to all the strain in stretching the fence. They should be anchored and braced—see illustration on Page 6—the anchor being placed at right angles with the line of the fence. The end and second posts should be firmly braced—see illustration on Page 6. For wood braces use a piece of 4 by 4, or its equivalent, sound and strong, firmly mortised and spiked into the post as shown in illustration on Page 6—the upper end $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet and the lower 1 foot from the ground. The brace wires should afterward be attached. Put the wire over both posts with the wood brace between; adjust the end near the top and bottom of post, with one or two staples driven over wires at back of post, as shown in illustration. Splice ends together; then with hammer handle, stick or other tool, twist above and below the wood brace in opposite directions until both wood and wire brace are under strong tension, then remove tool with which you have twisted the brace wire, stapling wire brace to the posts, as it prevents corner posts from turning when stretcher is applied.

STRETCHING FENCE.

When your line of posts are set with anchor posts at both ends, constructed and braced as above directed, unroll the fence along the line of posts, taking care to start from the right end of the line of posts, so that when the fence is resting against the posts, the loop-knots in the fence are always projecting from the posts. Then staple the fence firmly to the anchor post at the point of beginning, and be careful to start with the stay-wires in a vertical position ; then take up all the slack in the fence you can, by drawing it toward the other end by hand. You are then ready to put on the stretcher.

Thirty to forty rods can be stretched at a single pull of the stretcher, depending upon the nature of the ground. If the distance or the nature of the ground should make it necessary to make more than one pull with the stretcher between the two end anchors, the intermediate post upon which you pull must be temporarily braced, so that it will not give under the pull nor while the stretching to the other end anchor is being completed.

In stretching over a hollow, pull straight across the hollow, leaving the fence slack, so that under the weight of one or two men the fence will pull down to the lowest point in hollow, and show right tension, when you will staple to bottom posts. The bottom posts in hollow must be set four feet deep and well anchored at the bottom, otherwise the fence will pull the bottom post out of the ground.

HOW TO USE THE STRETCHER.

After the slack is taken out of the fence by hand, fasten the stretcher chains around the post on which you pull—one near the top, the other near the bottom. The stretcher is then fastened to the fence by passing each lateral wire under the corresponding disc on the stretcher and tightening up the disc. Place the stretcher with the ratchet wheels toward the post, and as far from it as the length of the chains will permit, so that the end of the chains will start to feed through the ratchet wheels from the lower side upward. Stretch until the fence is perfectly taut, then raise the fence from the ground along the line of posts and continue to stretch until perfectly taut. If the surface is irregular, watch the fence as it tightens; if it is inclined to crush on top of elevation, raise it to the proper position on the post, and put one staple over the next bar from the top. Drive this staple loosely enough to let the fence be pulled through, and place it so it will not interfere with the next stay as the fence is stretched. The same course should be pursued in hollow places, except that the fence is depressed by standing on the lower strands, stapling first at the bottom. After the fence is properly stretched, staple it securely to the post; you then have about 3 or 4 feet from the stretcher to the end of the post which can be stretched very easily with a small Come-along Stretcher, stretching one wire at a time. You can then remove the stretcher and the fence is complete.

We Claim for and Guarantee in our Pittsburg Standard Fences:

A superior quality of steel wire produced from open-hearth steel.

The best galvanizing.

Highest possible perfection that workmanship can produce.

The only perfect device for taking care of expansion and contraction.

The expansion from heat and contraction from cold are well provided for by the horizontal wires going around the knot or loop on the vertical wires ; this is in effect the same as placing one coil of a spiral spring in every foot through the entire length of the fence. Each horizontal wire is thrown around the vertical, forming a perfect coil spring which is universally distributed throughout every foot of fence.

The vertical wires cannot possibly slip, as they are tied in a secure knot to each horizontal wire.

Its elasticity is such that it will adjust itself to hillside and hollow without buckling.

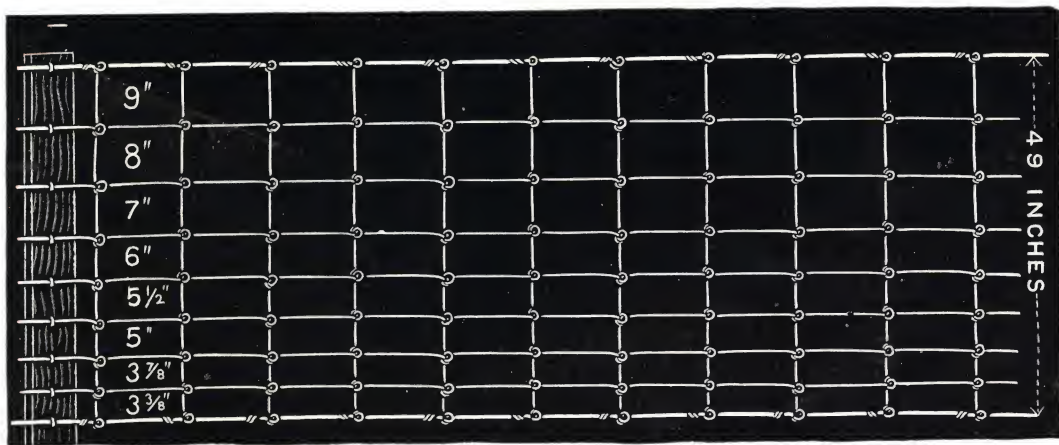
In Manufacturing the Pittsburg Standard Fences No Fine Wire is Used.

Using nothing but the best heavy galvanized steel wires, the fence will retain its original shape, requiring no repairs, and lasts a life-time.

It requires no cutting or splicing, and can be easily and quickly erected on even or uneven ground.

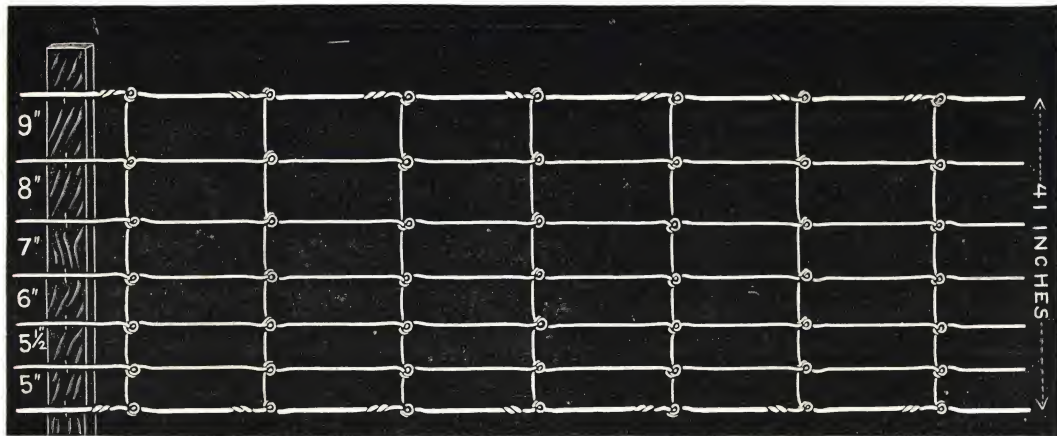
The expansion and contraction in our fence is much more securely and permanently provided for than in any other fence, where a mere bend in the wire is relied upon, which in a short time disappears and causes the fence to sag. This cannot occur in our fence, as each horizontal wire is carried around the loop-knot in the wire at every foot of the fence.

We confidently claim that for simplicity and cheapness of construction, straightness, freedom from sagging and durability, our fence is equalled by none.



No. 949. SPECIAL RAILROAD FENCE, ALSO LARGELY USED AS FIELD FENCE.

This Fence put up 5 inches from the ground makes a good 4½ foot fence. Weight 10⅝ lbs. per rod, put up in 10, 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. No extra charge for special lengths.



No. 741. SPECIAL PITTSBURG STANDARD.

This style has been made to fill the demand for a fence where neither a very high nor hog-tight fence is necessary. This style of fence put up 6 or 8 inches from the ground makes practically a 4-foot fence, and is one of the cheapest woven wire fences on the market. Weight, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per rod. Same size wires are used in construction of this fence as in our regular styles, and is specially adapted for fencing against cattle.

NAILS, BARB WIRE, CABLE WIRE, STAPLES, POULTRY NETTING.

We are in a position to furnish you Wire Nails, Galvanized Barb, Cable and Galvanized Smooth Wire, Galvanized and Polished Staples, in carload lots or less than carload lots. Galvanized Poultry Netting—galvanized after weaving, which is much superior to the wire galvanized before weaving ; Poultry Netting Staples, in keg lots. Can make prompt shipments. Write to us before placing your orders elsewhere.

HOW TO ORDER PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCE.

In ordering PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCE, designate the style, etc., by the number under the cuts; the last two figures of these numbers always indicate the height of the fence in inches ; the figure or figures preceding the last two indicate the number of bars in the fence. For example: In Style No. 1258, 12 indicates the number of bars, 58 indicates the height. In Style No. 949, 9 indicates the bars, and 49 indicates the height in inches.

GATES.

In a few months we will be ready to furnish you with our New Pittsburg Standard Single and Double Drive Gates, manufactured from heavy tubing covered with Pittsburg Standard Woven Wire Fence.

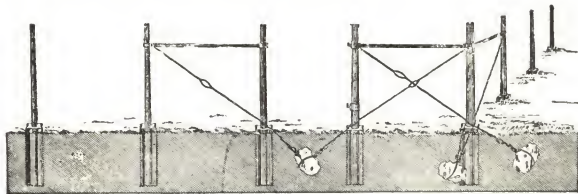
AGENTS.

In order to make it easy for the farmer to get the fence when he wants it, in any quantity, we want to establish an agent in every town for the sale of the Pittsburg Standard Fence. However, if there should be no agent in your town, please write us direct, and we will see that you are supplied with the fence.

PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCE POST.

Made of Galvanized Metal with Vitrified Shale Base.

It is especially adapted for Farm, Railroad, Cemetery and Lawn Fences. Is made both plain and ornamental. These posts are made in two sizes of any desired length from sixteen gauge, galvanized sheet metal,



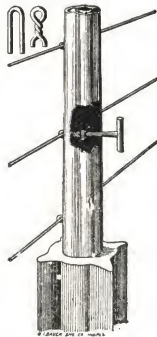
formed into a tapering tube by special machinery and forced into a strong vitrified shale base which has four flanges, making the earth adhere well to the base. The larger sized posts are especially adapted for corner and gate posts. We also manufacture special fittings for corner braces, gate hinges, ornaments, &c.; all fittings and

ornaments being galvanized. Holes are punched in each post to receive staples for fastening wire two inches apart unless otherwise ordered. No up-to-date fence builder will use anything but galvanized wire and with our galvanized post he is enabled to build a fence that will be practically indestructible.

The illustration on page 14 shows the construction of fence using our Pittsburg Standard Post, showing corner braces, wire anchors, gate hinges, &c. You will observe from the cut that a stone to which two galvanized wires are fastened is buried in the ground. This is easily accomplished by burying a stone at a suitable distance in the earth, allowing the wires to pass on either side of the post after you have substantially buried and tamped the stone. You can easily twist the wire to any desired tension by using an ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rod and drawing post against brace as tight as is necessary. The iron brace used reaching from the corner post to the line post is an ordinary $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe.

In the construction of this kind of a fence too much care cannot be taken to make a perfect and solid corner, as this will insure the entire fence standing more erect. In ordering post always state the height of fence or length of post.

This illustration shows the method of stapling wires to the posts. We manufacture special staples for these posts, which will be furnished at low prices. We also manufacture a special tool for twisting same. Any boy can perform this labor of stapling wires to the posts.



PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCE POST.

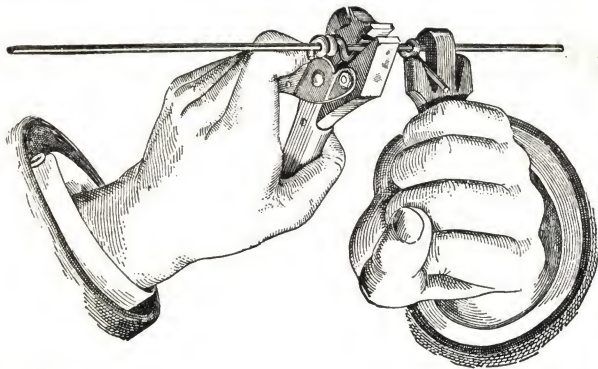


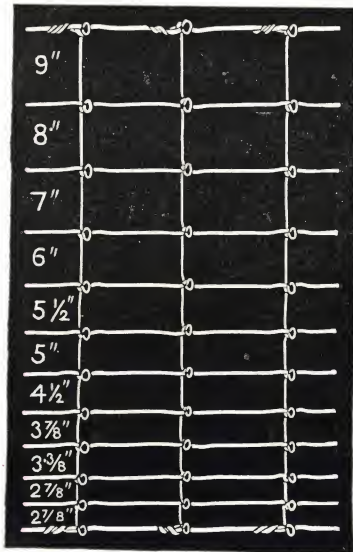
This illustration shows the post and base. We can furnish the post complete set in a vitrified shale base or the steel tube separate. We advocate that the users of posts buy the steel tubes and manufacture the base themselves out of Portland cement, a good mixture being one part of cement to four of sand and gravel, or if you can get good limestone chips one part of cement to five or six of the limestone chips. A mold can be very easily constructed and when the post sets take the mold apart and start others. The best method is to insert the end of the post into the mold about eight inches and the cement will hold it very secure.

The steel post could be suspended over the hole in the ground and the cement filled around it and save other handling. If this plan is used, let the post extend into the hole about 10 inches. The farmer who makes his own post will save from 5 to 10 cents each in freights and have them right handy on the ground and also save delay in transportation. A base made on the lines as above described is **practically** indestructible and will give elegant service.

HOW TO USE SPLICER.

When necessary to splice wires, the instrument shown here is of great value. Take ends of two wires to be spliced, bend about 3 inches of each end to a right angle, grasp both the wires lapping from opposite directions with an Elm City Plier, pair of gas pliers or other tool which will grip and firmly hold both wires together grasping them so that one right angle end is on each side of the pliers; then place the hook in the splicer over the wire so the shoulder on splicer catches the end of the other wire bent at right angles, and twist the end around the other wire in repeated coils; then keeping a firm grasp on the wires with the pliers, apply the splicer to the other end and proceed as before.





WHY THE PITTSBURG STANDARD FENCE IS A GOOD FENCE.

It is very handsome in appearance when erected properly.

Its freedom from sagging.

No small wires in its construction ; top and bottom No. 9, intermediate No. 11, stay-wire No. 12.

The loop-knot by which the horizontal or intermediate wires are tied to the vertical or upright wires providing for contraction and expansion by forming a perfect coil spring, also making it impossible to slip or move out of place.

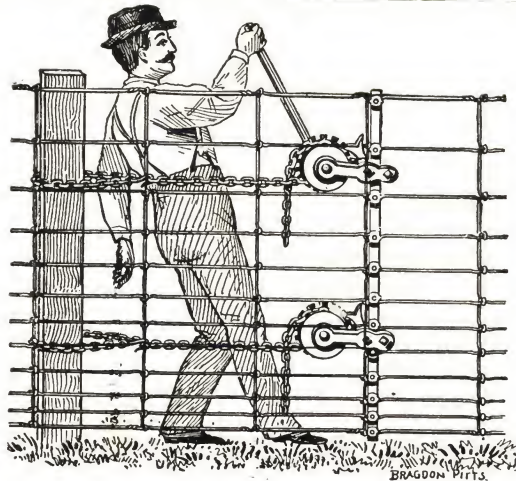
Its perfect adjustability to uneven ground, always preserving the same distance from the ground.

The very best quality of galvanized steel wire, made from high grade of open-hearth steel is used in its construction.

PITTSBURG STANDARD STRETCHER.

Manufactured from the best quality of steel and iron that is obtainable, and will outlast a dozen of the wooden stretchers. This tool can be returned to us at any time, if in good condition, by the agent prepaying freight, and we will credit the agent with the cost of the tool, less any parts lost or broken and drayage charges.

PRICE, \$6.00 EACH.







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